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SEVENPENCE.

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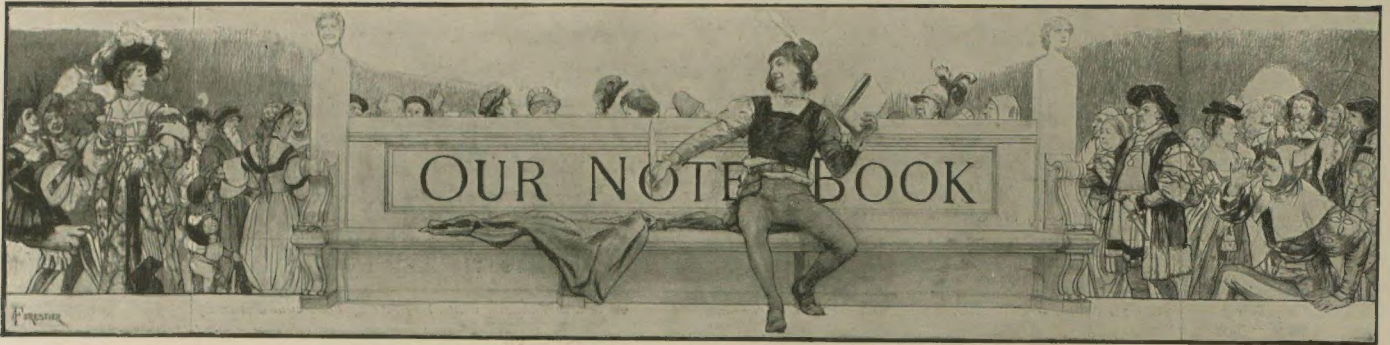
THE CAPTURE OF BAPAUME: SMOULDERING RUINS (1); AND THE MAIN STREET IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TOWN FELL (2).

An official despatch of March 17 announced: "Bapaume has been captured by our troops after stiff fighting with the German rear-guards. The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy. All private houses and public buildings have alike been destroyed,

and everything of value has been carried off or burnt." Further photographs of Bapaume taken, like the above, immediately after its fall, are given on another page, and vividly illustrate the above description.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE very world on which we live is a boomerang, always returning on its own path through space; and the wild traveller who tries to be a mere thunder-bolt will find he is a boomerang himself. If he goes too far West he will find himself in the East; and if he attempts to fly as far as possible from his own front door, he will find himself approaching his own back door instead. Perhaps some principle which preserves the balance of the universe also preserves the balance of the brain; and it is the punishment of all extravagance that it involuntarily touches its own contrary. The end of all extremists is found in the fact that extremes meet. When, for instance, we open a weekly paper and find a journalist calling the slaughter during a military campaign "forty thousand murders," what do we naturally suppose such a

journalist to be? To begin with, of course, we suppose him to be a fool—nor is this first flash of insight in any way modified or altered by after-considerations. But I speak here of his mental attitude rather than his mental quality, and about that our impressions can surely be conjectured easily enough. We should certainly suppose that the man who said this was an extreme Pacifist. The rhetorical confusion which calls all war murder is a favourite trope among the Pacifists. The picture of such multiplication of a personal act would seem to serve the rather cheap purpose of a Pacifist. As a matter of fact, the man means, so far as he means anything, to be a militarist—or as much of a militarist as a man can be when he happens never to have ascertained the nature of military affairs. It is his way of insinuating that he or somebody else could have managed the Dardanelles Expedition much better than the authorities, who thought they could not spare it reinforcements and who eventually abandoned it altogether. Most people think that the authorities

made a great many mistakes; and it is merely this person's playful way of putting things to say that they committed a great many murders. It will not, I fear, be generally regarded as a very valuable contribution to that very serious historical problem; but it may well be a very valuable fragment for those compiling the literature of Quakerism. It will probably figure as a text in ornamental lettering with wide margins in some high-class neutral publication called "The White Book of Peace," with a decorative silver dove on the cover. In clearness of thought, close grip of reality, and subtle sense of humour and proportion, it will make a natural and fitting companion to the remark of Miss Royden that the Prussians might repent if we not only threw away our weapons, but threw ourselves bodily in front of their railway trains. It might well shine upon the page between the memorable suggestion of Miss Hobhouse that the Belgians can hardly have been greatly wronged because the smoke of any fires they happen to light continues to "rise gently," and the great ethical

thesis of the Conscientious Objectors that binding up a man's wounds is quite as ferocious as inflicting them.

The converse, of course, is also true. It is not only the fact that when a militarist talks like a lunatic he also talks like a Pacifist. It is equally true that when a Pacifist talks like a lunatic he generally talks like the militarist lunatic. In order to weaken what they call international hatred, the peace-mongers are driven to palliate the Prussian habit of war. And in order to palliate that, they are driven to talk with a cold-blooded brutality that would have called forth some protest from the pirates of the Spanish Main. Such is our human frailty that the notion of nailing up a live baby to bleed to death on a wooden door moves many of us to eruptions of some warmth and

this war which ought to be a subject for history, and ought not to be a subject for politics, I should say it was this. It is just near enough to be a scandal that can be exploited; and yet it is just too far off to be a lesson that can be applied. It is not something which a candid friend can still prevent us from mismanaging. It is only something which very uncandid enemies can only deride us with having mismanaged. The errors cannot be corrected; but they can be reported incorrectly—and they are. Nearly all the most sombre statements about the affair suffer from a strange innocence about the nature of all strategic calculations. They do not seem to realise the two primary facts—that the highest command always has to apportion help amid different and competing claims for it; and that it nearly always has to keep two or

three alternate plans in its mind, and watch their respective possibilities. I am very far from denying that there were real miscalculations; but in so far as the critics complain that the authorities permitted one expedient out of many as a diversion or a feint, later saw and strengthened it as an opportunity, and finally recognised it as a failure, they are complaining of something which almost every General may well have done in the course of almost every battle. This diversion was on a huge scale, because the war is on a huge scale; but various parts of the line must be thinned and thickened according to events as much as in the smallest skirmish. Above all, our practical criticisms will be quite valueless unless we realise a very practical distinction. As the man in the play said, "Now, I'm an ass; but I'm not a silly-ass"; we must remember the abyss that yawns between a mistake and a silly mistake. Being wrong is not the same as being stupid. It all depends on the nature of the problem presented; and in the popular problem known as "heads or tails" no

high powers of the mind are evinced in guessing the correct side of the coin. When the Scottish Covenanter disregarded Leslie's advice, preferring that of a Presbyterian clergyman, and rushed down into the valley at Dunbar, he was not only wrong, but stupid. The Scottish Covenanter, with all respect to him, was not only an ass, but a silly ass. But when Napoleon thought the Prussians could not rally after Ligny and come in time for Waterloo, he was wrong, and Wellington was right; but they were neither of them stupid. They were neither of them silly, for the simple reason that they were neither of them certain, nor could possibly be certain. Even the one who was right was so far from being certain that he was already making preparations on the assumption of his proving to be wrong. Unless we can distinguish between these two types of mistake, we shall make the biggest mistake of all. We shall be unable to choose correctly between the wise man who does something wrong and the fool who can do nothing right; and we, who criticise, shall be doing our work after the latter fashion.



A FAMOUS INDIAN LEADER: GENERAL SIR PRATAP SINGH; WITH OFFICERS OF HIS OWN REGIMENT, THE JODHPUR LANCERS. India's fine veteran soldier, Lieut.-General his Highness Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King, Regent of Jodhpur, is seen here with a group of officers of his own regiment—which has been serving in France for two and a-half years—the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. Sir Pratap is also Hon. Colonel of one of our Indian cavalry regiments, the 34th "Poona Horse." On the left is the British officer attached to the Jodhpur Lancers, Capt. J. S. Oldham, 6th Cavalry, and on the right is Sir Pratap's son, Sec. Lieut. Hunut Singh. Sir Pratap as a lad saved several British in the Mutiny at great personal risk. He has taken part in nearly all our Indian frontier wars for the past fifty years. Although a septuagenarian, he was among the first of the Indian Princes to appear at the front in France in the autumn of 1914. "I wish to die," he proudly declared, "leading my men, sword in hand!" Sir Pratap was one of King Edward's personal friends, and an intimate friend of Lord Roberts.—[Photograph by Langflier.]

impatience. The friends of peace wish to dilute these emotions, and they talk about "the necessities of military rule" until they seem almost to have persuaded themselves that nailing up the baby was quite a normal style of mural decoration. By the end of the process the followers of Tolstoy are talking more than the language of Bismarck, at the very time when the heirs and representatives of Bismarck have been reduced to talking, in a somewhat uncouth fashion, something like the language of Tolstoy. But this has always been, of course, the clearest instance of the truth that extremes meet. Prussianism and Pacifism are but the same thing seen from above and from below; and the name of that thing is terror.

Beyond noting the naked idiocy of such a phrase as I first quoted, I have no desire to go back upon the business of the Dardanelles Report. I think the last, and perhaps the largest, of the blunders about Gallipoli was the present publication of this account of them. If there was one matter in the whole of



# "BROKEN AND BURNT": BAPAUME JUST AFTER ITS FALL.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH PART OF ITS ROOF HANGING OVER VACANCY: A RUINED HOUSE IN BAPAUME JUST AFTER THE BRITISH ENTRY.



"IN THE MIDDLE OF BAPAUME STOOD THE REMNANT OF THE OLD CLOCK-TOWER" RUINS OF THE CHURCH IN THE BURNING SQUARE.



IN CAPTURED BAPAUME: "MANY OF THE HOUSES HAD COLLAPSED . . . THE ROADWAY HAD BEEN 'HURLED UP IN HUGE CHUMPS OF STONE.'"



BAPAUME AS THE BRITISH TROOPS FOUND IT ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 17: A RUINED CHURCH.



"THE CHURCH, A WHITE STONE BUILDING, WAS ALSO SMOULDERING: " SMOKING RUINS OF THE BUILDING IN THE SQUARE.



"THE WALLS WERE PIERCED WITH SHELL-HOLES AND THE ROOFS WERE GAPING": A STREET IN CAPTURED BAPAUME.

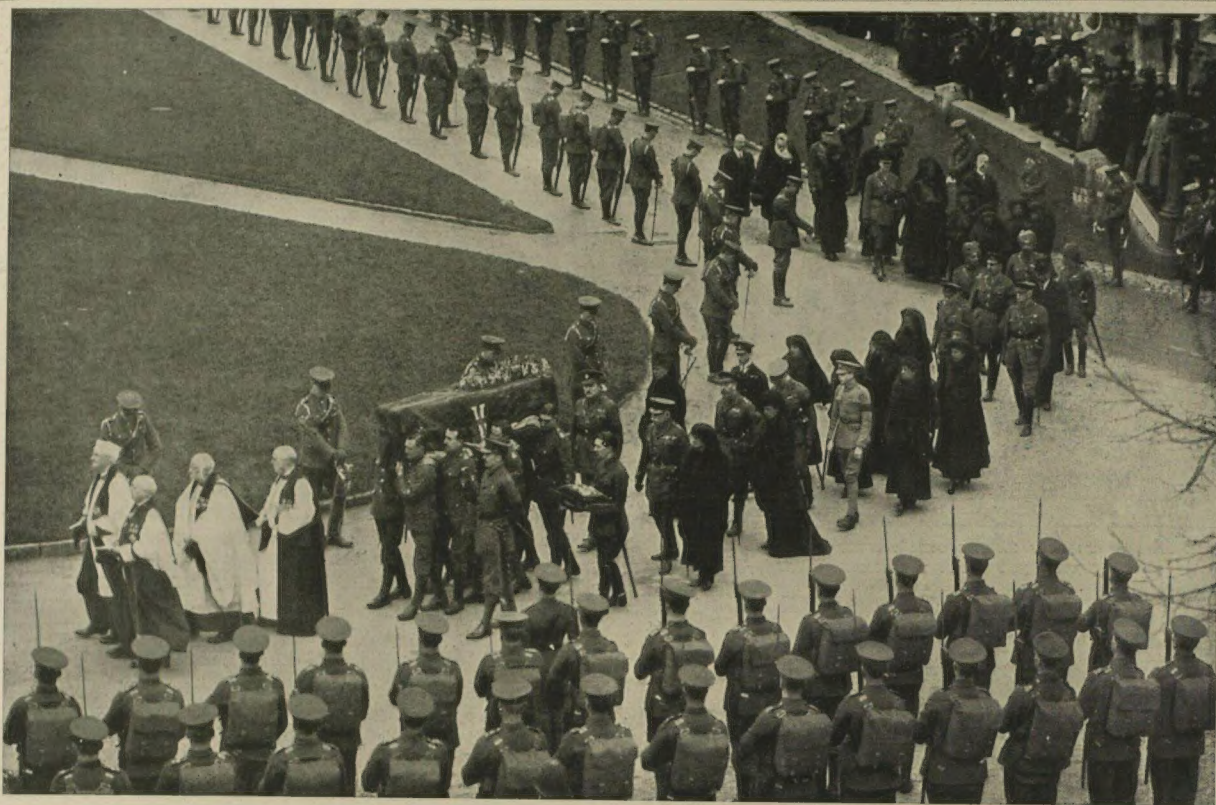
As mentioned in the official despatch quoted on our front page, Bapaume was systematically pillaged and burnt by the Germans before they left. The British troops entered at dawn on March 17. Describing the place the same day, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Unlike the villages of the Somme battlefields, its houses had not disappeared off the face of the earth. Many of them were still two storeys high . . . but the walls were pierced with shell-holes and the roofs were gaping. In the middle of Bapaume stood the remnant of the old clock-tower . . . without the clock that used to tell us the time miles away

when we gazed through telescopes. . . . Many of the houses had collapsed as though built of cards, with all their roofs level with the ground. Others were cut in half, showing all their rooms and landings. . . . Rows of red-brick villas were burnt out, and smoke was rising in steady volumes from this quarter of the town. The church, a white stone building, was also smouldering. . . . High-explosives were crumpling every part of the town, and the buildings were falling. . . . The roadway of pavé had been hurled up in huge chumps of stone, and shrapnel was again breaking to the right of us."



## THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT: AT WINDSOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND C.N.



THE PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S: THE KING, THE QUEEN, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND OTHER MOURNERS.



ENTERING ST. GEORGE'S: THE KING, WITH QUEEN MARY AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA—HIS MAJESTY TAKES THE HAND OF HIS MOTHER.

On Monday, March 19, the ashes of the late Duchess of Connaught were buried in St. George's Chapel, in the presence of the Duke of Connaught, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. Immediately following the coffin are seen, in the upper photograph, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught; the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra; the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert (in naval uniform), and Prince Henry (in

the uniform of the Eton College O.T.C.); Princess Victoria, and other royal ladies; and in the procession may be observed the venerable figure of Sir Dighton Probyn. One cross of purple and white flowers rests at the head of the coffin, other floral tributes not being sent, by desire of the Duke. The Dean of Windsor, Canon Edgar Sheppard, and Canon Clement Smith were among the clergy; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, is seen walking immediately in front of the coffin.



## THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT: AT WINDSOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



AFTER THE SERVICE: THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.



AFTER THE SERVICE: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, AND ROYAL PRINCES LEAVING.

Simplicity was the most noticeable feature of the funeral of the Duchess of Connaught, but there were features which differentiated it from other ceremonies of a kindred nature of which the Chapel has been the scene. The building was very simply decorated with white flowers, and the coffin was covered with the flag of the Union and the Duke of Connaught's royal banner of arms. The Duke of Connaught, with Prince and Princess Arthur, stood at the foot of the coffin, facing the altar; and the King, the Queen, Queen

Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Prince Henry occupied stalls on the south side of the Chapel. Sir Walter Parratt, the King's Master of Music, and the famous choir of St. George's rendered the musical portion of the service, and the service was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lesson being read by the Dean of Windsor. After the lowering of the coffin, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms, read the proclamation of the style and titles of the late Duchess.



# CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY: SOLDIERS OF THE MODERNISED ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 2, 3, 5, AND 6 SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



RAISED BY CONSCRIPTION, AS IN EUROPE: A UNIFORMED DRAFT OF RECRUITS FROM AN INLAND CAMP ENTERING SWATOW



RECRUITS WHILE UNDERGOING TRAINING: A BATTALION ON PARADE, WEARING THE DOUBLE BANDOLIER CARTRIDGE WAIST-BELT.



BATTALION FIELD EXERCISE: A BOMBER (RIGHT) AND INFANTRY REPELLING CAVALRY.



CAMP GYMNASTICS IN SERVICE UNIFORM: ONE OF THE REGULATION PHYSICAL-TRAINING EXERCISES.



TROOPS BEING MOVED BY RAIL: ABOUT TO LEAVE A STATION IN GOODS TRUCKS.



A FULL-DRESS CEREMONIAL PARADE: A PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE MING DYNASTY TOMBS AT NANKING.

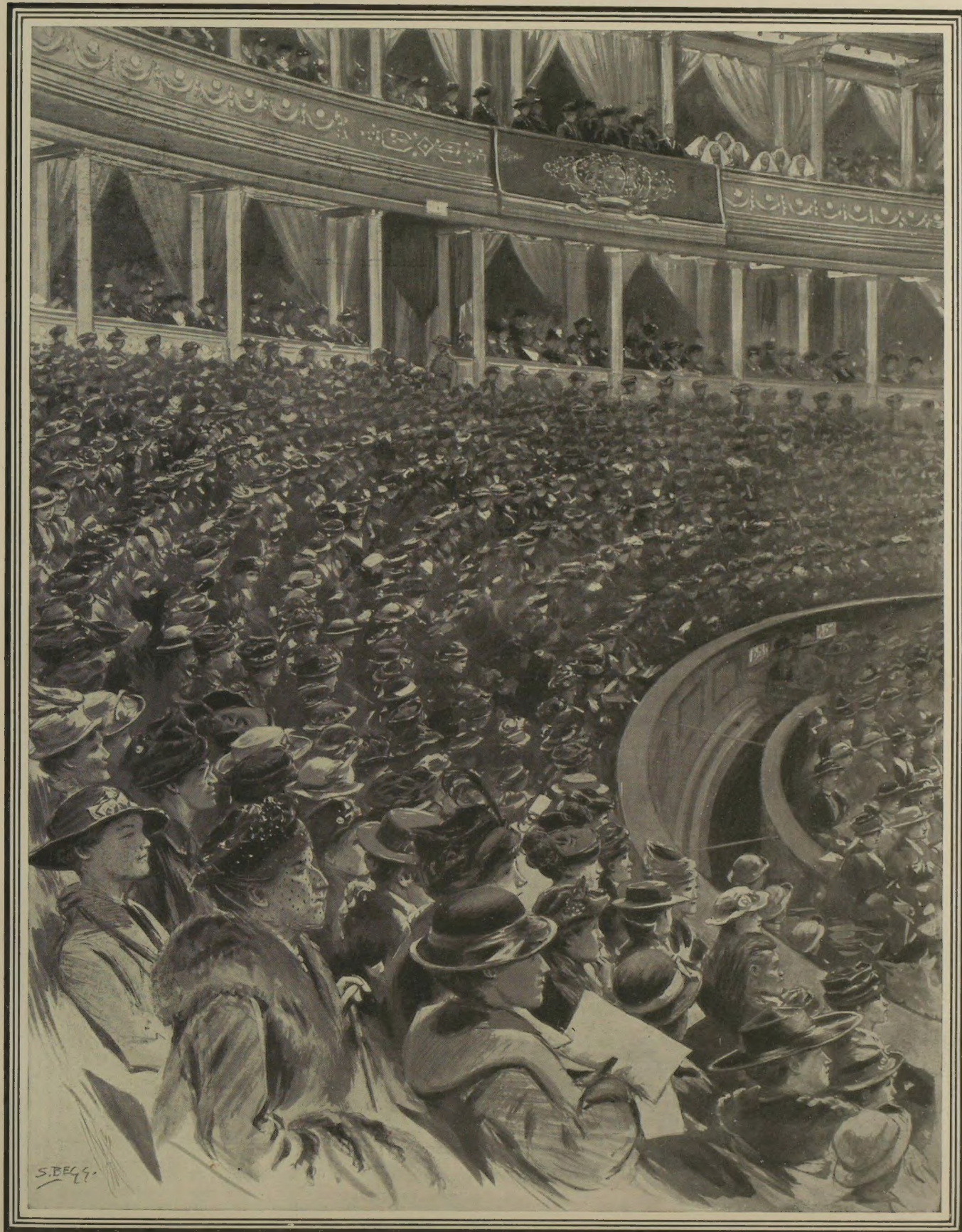
As an answer to the German announcement of universal piracy early in February of this year—that orders had been given to the German U-boats to attack at sight vessels of the shipping of all nations—the Chinese Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The Lower House of the Chinese Parliament assented to the proposal by a majority of 300, and the Peking Senate adopted a similar view. The President of the Chinese Republic thereupon sanctioned the carrying out of the will of the nation. The first steps have been the taking possession, on March 14, of all the German and

Austrian mail steamers and merchantmen which have been sheltering for the past two and a-half years at Shanghai and Amoy. The vessels' crews were brought ashore and interned, and armed Chinese guards placed on board. On March 18, says an Exchange telegram, the German quarter at Tientsin was occupied by Chinese soldiers. For military purposes, China has an army of upwards of half-a-million trained troops, as reorganised on modern principles since 1907 and uniformed and equipped on European lines after the Japanese model in regular divisions and brigades of all arms.



## WOMEN AND WAR-WORK: THE QUEEN AT THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



### HER MAJESTY AND THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT: QUEEN MARY RECOGNISES ITS NATIONAL IMPORTANCE BY HER PRESENCE.

The great meeting of women held on March 17, at the Albert Hall, in connection with the work which women are doing in many forms of National Service, was honoured by the presence of Queen Mary, despite the fact that her Majesty is in mourning, and also that it is her rule not to attend public meetings. The *cachet* of her presence was, therefore, a signal proof of the far-reaching importance and the incalculable value of the work which women are doing in many directions, giving proof alike of their patriotism

and their adaptability to every kind of employment, not excluding many hitherto considered the monopoly of men. The Chairman, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, expressed, by desire of the Queen, her great appreciation of the magnificent services rendered by women. Interesting speeches were also made by Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Miss Violet Markham, Lord Derby, Mr. Prothero, and Mr. Hodge, and the demonstration was in every sense a great success.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# "THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH": RUSSIAN REVOLUTION PERSONALITIES.

DRAWING OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS BY A. C. MICHAEL; PHOTOS, BY RECORD PRESS, REISSERT AND FLIEGE, MANUEL, LAFAYETTE (GLASGOW), BASSANO, E.N.A., ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND EICHORN (PETROGRAD).



APPOINTED MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE IN THE PROVISIONAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. M. ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH GUTCHKOFF.



CHEERED AS HE WALKED TO THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE DURING THE REVOLUTION: SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.



A REVOLUTIONARY OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE: THE GRAND DUKE CYRIL, COMMANDING THE NAVAL GUARD CORPS, WHO SUPPORTED THE DUMA.

NOMINATED GENERALISSIMO BY THE EMPEROR, BUT NOT TO BE APPOINTED, AS BEING OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE. THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.



APPOINTED MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. M. SHINGAREFF, ONE OF THE DEPUTIES FOR PETROGRAD.



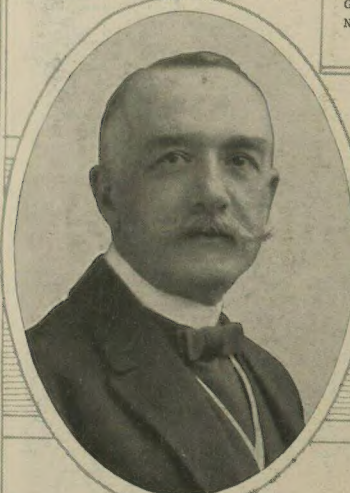
APPOINTED MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: PROFESSOR PAVEL NICOLAIEVITCH MILIUKOFF, EDITOR OF THE "RECH."



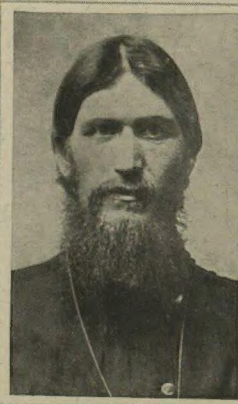
THE PROTAGONIST OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: M. MICHAEL VLADIMIROVITCH RODZIANKO, PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA, AND ONE OF ITS FOUNDERS IN 1905.



APPOINTED MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. M. KONVALOFF, DEPUTY FOR KOSTROMA.



THE EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHO SURRENDERED TO THE DUMA: M. PROTOPOPOFF, ORGANISER OF PETROGRAD'S POLICE UNDER THE OLD RÉGIME.



"THE EVIL GENIUS OF RUSSIA": THE NOTORIOUS MONK, GREGORY RASPUTIN, WHOSE RECENT "REMOVAL" PRECEDED THE REVOLUTION.



SEIZED BY TROOPS, WHO DESIRED HIS SUMMARY EXECUTION, AND DEPRIVED OF HIS EPAULETTES: GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF, WAR-MINISTER.



AMONG THE POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THE DUMA WHO WERE ARRESTED AND DETAINED AT THE TAURIS PALACE: M. STUERMER, EX-PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

Before signing his abdication manifesto, the Emperor of Russia wrote an order reappointing the Grand Duke Nicholas as Generalissimo of the Russian Armies.—M. Gutchkoff was one of the Deputies who obtained the Emperor's signature to his abdication at Pskoff on March 15. He has had charge of munitions production, was President of the third Duma, and leader of the Octobrists.—Sir George Buchanan was loudly cheered in Petrograd during the revolution, as he was walking as usual to the Foreign Office. The crowd escorted him back to the British Embassy.—The Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, commanding the Naval Guard Corps, or Sailors of the Guard, led them to the Tauris Palace and placed them at the Duma's disposal. The Grand

Duke is a first cousin of the ex-Emperor. He married a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh.—M. Shingareff, the Minister for Agriculture, was formerly a country doctor.—M. Miliukoff, the Leader of the Cadet Party, is well known in England. When M. Stuermer was Premier he denounced him in the Duma, accusing him of blackmail and of betraying secrets to the enemy.—M. Rodzianko was one of the founders of the Duma in 1905, and was elected President in 1912.—M. Konvaloff is a well-known Moscow merchant, and a leader of the Progressives.—M. Protopopoff surrendered to the Duma during the revolution.—General Sukhomlinoff was arrested. The troops demanded his instant execution, but had to be content with degrading him by removing his epaulettes.



## "FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD": THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S ABDICATION.



THE EX-EMPEROR'S INTEREST IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY: EXAMINING A MOTOR-MOUNTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

In his dignified manifesto announcing his abdication, the Emperor Nicholas said: "The destinies of Russia, the honour of her heroic Army, the happiness of the people, and the whole future of our beloved country, demand that the war should be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts, and the moment is near when our valiant Army, in concert with our glorious Allies, will finally overthrow the enemy. In these decisive days in the life of Russia, we have thought

that we owed to our people the close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of rapid victory; for which reason, in agreement with the Imperial Duma, we have recognised that it is for the good of the country that we should abdicate the Crown of the Russian State and lay down the Supreme Power. . . . We bequeath our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch." In our photograph the Emperor is seen, stooping down, just to the right of the gun.



## RUSSIA'S FALLEN RULER AND HIS FAMILY: VISITS TO THE CRIMEA AND ODESSA.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 3 BY BOISSONNAS.



WIFE OF THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS: THE EX-EMPRESS ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA.



WITH GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S ARMIES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONT: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS REVIEWING RUSSIAN TROOPS.



THE RULER OF RUSSIA WHO HAS ABDICATED: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS II.



THE EX-EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN THE CRIMEA: THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE CONVENT OF ST. GEORGE, SEBASTOPOL, OVERLOOKING THE BLACK SEA.



WITH HIS BELOVED SON FROM WHOM HE WOULD NOT BE SEPARATED: THE EX-EMPEROR AND THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR AT ODESSA.



AN IMPERIAL GROUP TAKEN IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS WITH HIS SON AND DAUGHTERS AND A PARTY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia, who recently abdicated in consequence of the Revolution, is the son of the late Emperor Alexander III., and was born in 1868. In 1894 he married Princess Alice, daughter of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine. Her mother was Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. On her marriage, the Empress assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorovna. On another page in this number is a photograph of her, with her four daughters, on board a Russian war-ship at Sebastopol, and their names and dates of birth are there mentioned. Another page, again, gives some details regarding the Emperor's only son and youngest child, the Grand Duke Alexis, from whom in his manifesto of abdication he said that he did not wish to be separated. In the central photograph at the top here, the Emperor is seen turning in his saddle towards General Brussiloff, Commander-in-Chief on the Russian south-western front, whose head and shoulders appear just above the

head of the Emperor's horse. The next figure to the right of the Emperor, in the background, is Prince Igor Constantinovitch. The last figure but one on the right (with white moustache) is Count Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial Court, whose house in Petrograd was fired during the Revolution. The Count is also seen in the fifth photograph (the right-hand one of the central pair) standing to the right of General Brussiloff, who is in the foreground just behind the Emperor Nicholas. In the fourth photograph the Empress is seen sitting (on the middle chair) with her back to the camera, and the Emperor (facing it) is talking to dignitaries of the convent. In the large group at the foot, from left to right in the middle are—the Grand Duchess Anastasia (the Emperor's youngest daughter), General Count Grabbé (standing behind), the Grand Duchess Olga, the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Grand Duchesses Tatiana and Marie. During the revolution the Imperial family suffered no violence.



"NOT WISHING TO SEPARATE OURSELF FROM OUR BELOVED SON."



ACCOMPANIED BY THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS: THE EX-EMPEROR NICHOLAS INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR OF MARINES AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Emperor Nicholas gave proof of his affection for his only son in a pathetic passage in his manifesto of abdication. After announcing his own renunciation of the Crown, he continued: "Not wishing to separate myself from our beloved son, we bequeath our heritage to our brother," thus abandoning the Tsarevitch's right of succession. In an account (dated March 15) of recent events in Petrograd, a "Times" correspondent mentioned that there were disquieting reports as to the health of the Grand Duke Alexis.

It will be remembered that a few years ago his state of health gave cause for much anxiety, but of late years it had improved. His birth, in August 1904, was a cause of great rejoicing, as the Emperor's other children had all been daughters. The Grand Duke Alexis has always taken great interest in everything connected with the Army and Navy, and during the war has frequently accompanied his father on tours of inspection. In 1915 he went to the front and lived at the Emperor's Headquarters.



## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: THE EX-EMPRESS AND HER DAUGHTERS.



ON BOARD A WAR-SHIP DURING A VISIT TO SEBASTOPOL: THE EX-EMPRESS ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA AND HER FOUR DAUGHTERS.

From left to right in the group are seen the Grand Duchesses Anastasia, Tatiana, Marie, and Olga, and (on the right) their mother, the Empress. The photograph was taken during a visit to the Crimea. Before her marriage to the Emperor Nicholas, which took place in 1894, the Empress was known as Princess Alice of Hesse and the Rhine. She is a daughter of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine, and his consort, who was Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. On her marriage, the Empress assumed

the names of Alexandra Feodorovna. Her eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, was born in 1895; the second, Tatiana, in 1897; the third, Marie, in 1899; and the youngest, Anastasia, in 1901. The Grand Duke Alexis was born three years later. During the war the Empress and her elder girls have taken the lead in matters connected with nursing and kindred work. The first accounts of the Revolution gave little news of their whereabouts. Later it was reported that the Empress was still at Tsarskoe Selo.





THE BURNING OF ST. SOPHIA AT THE FALL OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE IN 1453. AN AGGRIEVED ART.

HAGIA SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453.

AFTER THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1453, THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## POISONED ARROWS.

THE remarkable trial and sentence of some of the Wheelton family will not soon be forgotten. The infamy of their scheme is sufficiently

are very careful, he tells us, to clean out the nails after using it, lest any should gain entrance to any abrasion, when delirium and death in great agony would speedily follow. The late Captain Selous also refers to this poison, in that delightful book of his, "African Nature Notes." But, from the account the natives gave him

The Anderobos, in the woods of the Mau and Nandi, plateaus of British East Africa, kill monkeys with poisoned arrows. They will also sally out into the plains of the Rift Valley and kill elephants with the same weapons, shooting them into the leg. The poison is made from the leaves and branches of *Acocanthera schimperi*, which are broken up and bruised. From the pulp a viscid decoction is made, which, when dry, assumes a pitch-like appearance, when it is kept till wanted on sheets of bark. After they have finished the preparation of this deadly mixture, the hands and body are carefully washed with the fleshy leaves of a kind of sage. And the greatest care is taken to keep the poison out of the way of children. These arrows are also used to kill antelopes. The flesh around the wound is cut out, leaving the rest of the meat perfectly wholesome; and the slayers also drink the blood.

The pygmies of Ruwenzori use poisoned arrows, but apparently of no great virulence, since Mr. A. R. Wollaston, who was attacked by them during his expedition from Ruwenzori to the Congo, remarks that when some of his native bearers were struck by them the wounds were promptly sucked by their comrades, and no evil effects followed.

In some cases poison is used on a large scale, as by the Bushmen, who in days gone by, when game was more plentiful, poured the juice of a *Euphorbia* into the drinking-pools used by zebras, which were thus slain in herds after drinking, falling dead before they had gone more than two miles. Curiously, cattle and men, on drinking such water, suffered no more than violent purging. But "poisoning the wells" is a device practised by savages in many parts of the world for the capture of fish.

The use of poison by savage peoples was probably suggested by their observations of the effect of snake-bites and of the stings of insects, and the virulence of wounds caused by some fish-spines.

shocking, but this is by no means its only aspect. For it reveals an appalling element of depravity among us, with possible ramifications which are disquieting, since some of the participants have been long in daily contact with children, who have no means of discriminating between good and evil precepts. The poison of suggestion is more subtle than that which can be made for the more palpable destruction of life. The low cunning of these people would disgrace untutored savages, among whom the use of poisoned arrows and darts is employed only for the perfectly legitimate purpose of slaying animals for food.

The toxic properties of curare, one of the poisons obtained by the Wheeltons, were discovered by the South American Indians. For long the source and nature of this poison remained a jealously guarded secret among them. One of the first Europeans to investigate its use and composition among these people was Charles Waterton, according to whom it was compounded of the juice of the "Wourali vine" and of certain other vegetable roots, the formic acid of certain ants, and the pounded fangs of the Labarri snake. What actually was the vital principle of the poison was probably unknown to the natives. For scientific investigation has since shown that "curare," or "wourali," is an extract from plants of the genus *Strychnos*. It is an alkaline poison, acting only when introduced into the blood by a wound, and is deadly in its effects. By the natives it is used to poison the arrows blown through their blow-pipes, which they use with consummate skill, killing therewith birds, and larger game, such as peccaries.

But the practice of smearing weapons with poison is world-wide. The Italians of the Middle Ages used it on grooved daggers. Its employment, however, has been practically confined to savage races to anoint their spears and arrows. The Bushmen are experts in this. But the particular poison used by them has not yet been scientifically analysed. Livingstone tells us that it is concocted from the entrails of a caterpillar called N'gwa. The entrails are squeezed out all round the barb of the arrow, which is then exposed to the sun. Arrows thus primed are used to kill lions, which, he was told, died speedily in great agony. They

of its effects, it was far less virulent than it is stated to be by Livingstone. The venom is smeared on to the bone heads of feeble, almost toy-like, reed-shafted arrows. Lions, they told him, were stalked and killed when asleep after a full meal. The sharp prick of the



IN WHAT WAS A FRONT-LINE GERMAN TRENCH: LOADING A BIG TRENCH-MORTAR

British Official Photograph.

arrow appears merely to suggest to the King of Beasts the sting of some fly, and, seeing no enemy, it settles down again to rest. Slowly the poison does its work, however. There is no apparent pain, but death follows in about three days.

Observation sooner or later led to experiment, and from this there was but a short step to practice. Its use to-day among "civilised" peoples is now confined to criminals—and to apostles of "Kultur."

W. P. PYCRAFT.



## RESOLVED ON A PLEBISCITE: THE SUCCESSOR NAMED BY THE TSAR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



"RESOLVED TO ACCEPT THE SUPREME POWER ONLY IF THIS SHOULD BE THE DESIRE OF OUR GREAT PEOPLE"

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH, BROTHER OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael, whom the Emperor Nicholas, in abdicating, named as his successor, has declared: "I am firmly resolved to accept the supreme power only if this should be the desire of our great people, who must, by means of a plebiscite, through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly, establish the form of government and the new fundamental

laws of the Russian State. Invoking God's blessing, I therefore request all citizens of Russia to obey the Provisional Government set up on the initiative of the Duma and invested with plenary powers until, within as short a time as possible, the Constituent Assembly elected on a basis of universal equal and secret suffrage shall express the will of the nation."





WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WAR: A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT SHIPPING A WAVE OVER THE BOWS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



## WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WAR: 15-INCH GUNS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE FOUR BOW-CHASE GUNS IN THE UPPER AND LOWER FORWARD TURRETS OF A BATTLE-SHIP: POINTING TO STARBOARD.



THE FOUR BOW-CHASE GUNS IN THE UPPER AND LOWER FORWARD TURRETS: POINTING TO PORT.

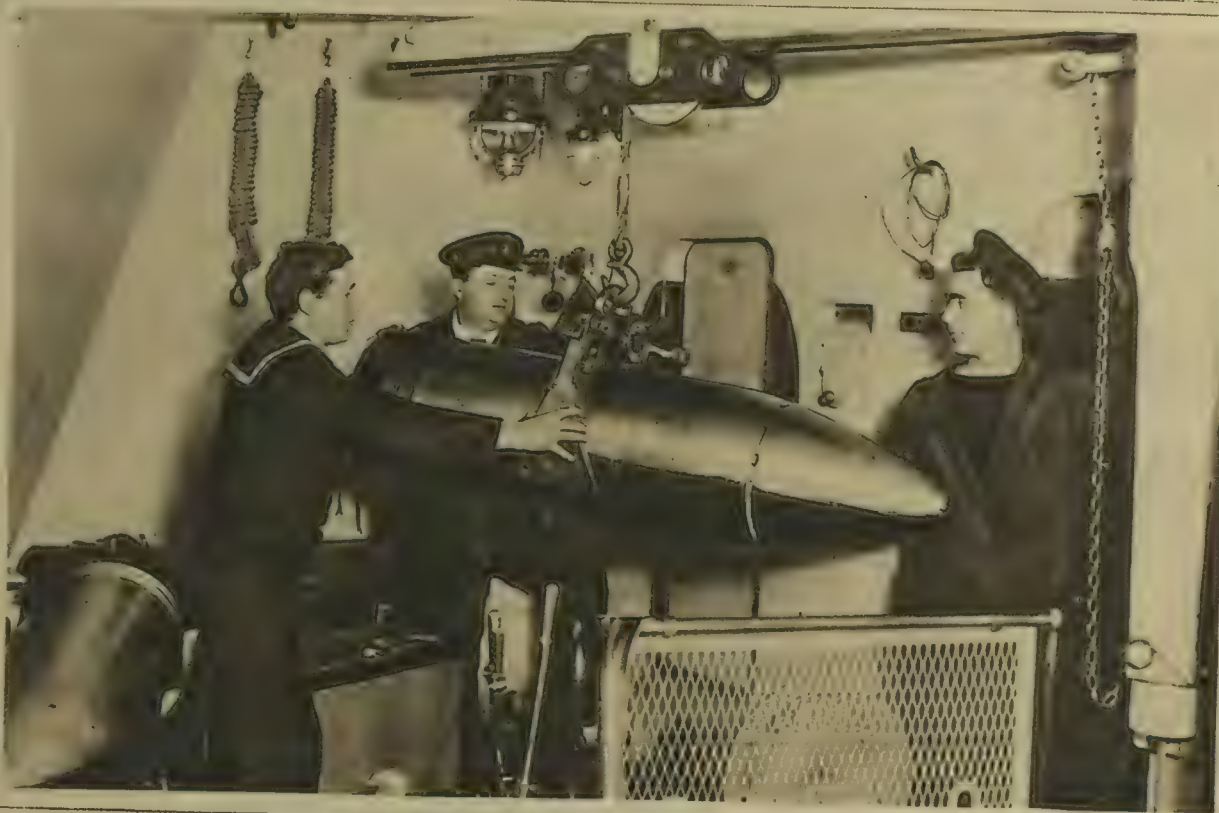
The 15-inch guns seen in these two illustrations represent the heaviest ordnance carried on board ship in any navy engaged in the Great War. When the war began no ship in commission had them. Such guns were first in action on board the "Queen Elizabeth" at the Dardanelles, where marvellous shooting was done with them right

across the central mountain ridge of the Gallipoli Peninsula on to the Turkish forts of the "Narrows" on the opposite side. In sea-fighting 15-inch guns were first used by our battle-squadrons in the Jutland action. The 15-inch gun, as Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament when at the Admiralty, was invented and secretly adopted before the war.



# WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WAR: BELOW AND ALOFT.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"FEEDING" A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT'S TURRET GUNS IN ACTION: A 15-INCH SHELL ON THE WAY FROM THE MAGAZINE.



THE EYE OF A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT WHILE FIRING: "DUFFLE"-CLAD OBSERVERS IN ONE OF THE CONTROL-TOPS.

The first illustration shows one of the giant 15-inch shells fired by our latest super-Dreadnoughts in transit between the magazines at the bottom of the ship and the turret guns. Its dimensions may be judged by comparing it with the men handling it. One shell of this size dropped by the "Queen Elizabeth" at the Dardanelles into the middle

of a Turkish battalion on the march, as an aviator recorded, annihilated the entire corps.—The lower illustration shows officers range-checking, and otherwise controlling the laying of the guns from a top during a winter cruise. They are seen wearing thick, hooded "duffle" suits, such as are served out to all ranks and ratings, over their uniforms.

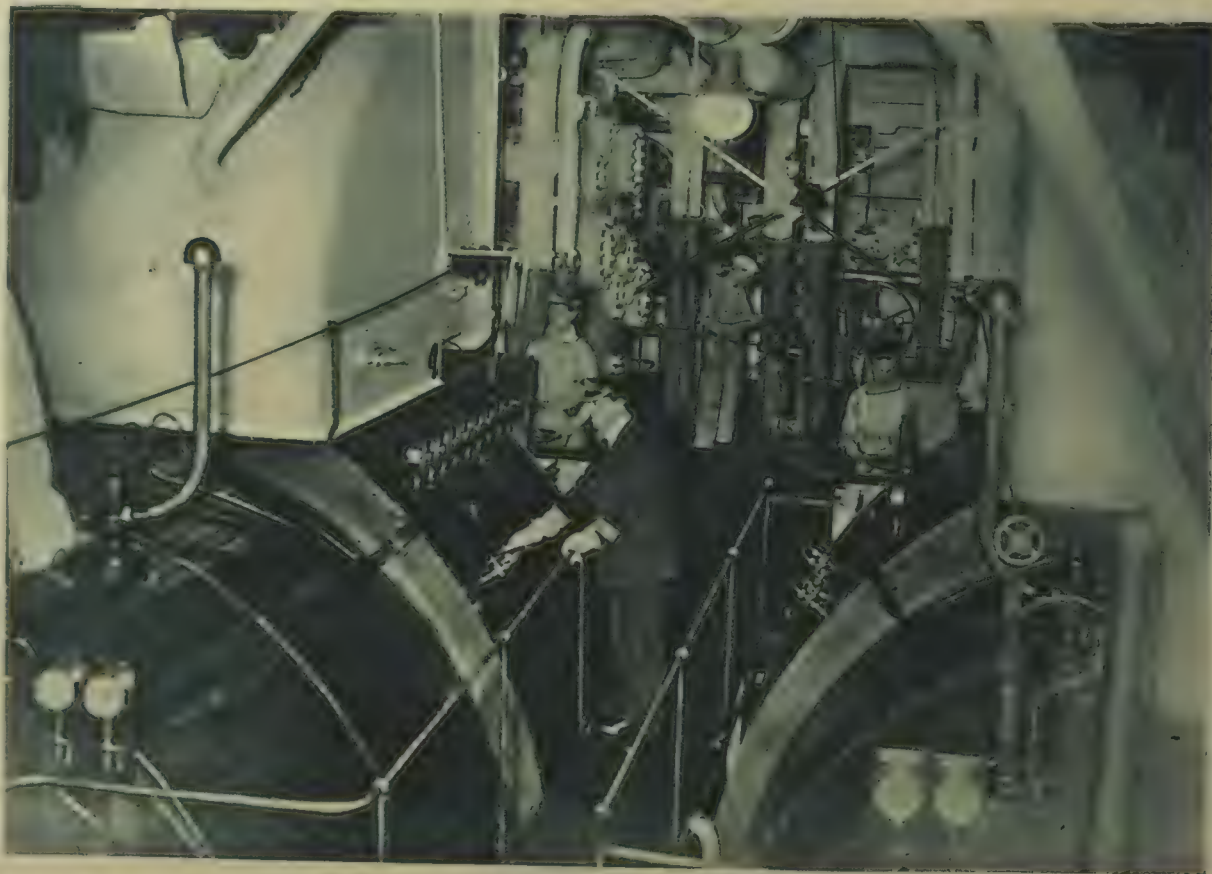


## WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WAR: UNDER STEAM AT SEA.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS IN A TACTICAL FORMATION STEAMING FAST: A FLEET EVOLUTION IN PROGRESS.



IN THE ENGINE-ROOM OF ONE OF OUR SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS: THE TURBINES WITH WHICH ALL MODERN WAR-SHIPS ARE FITTED.

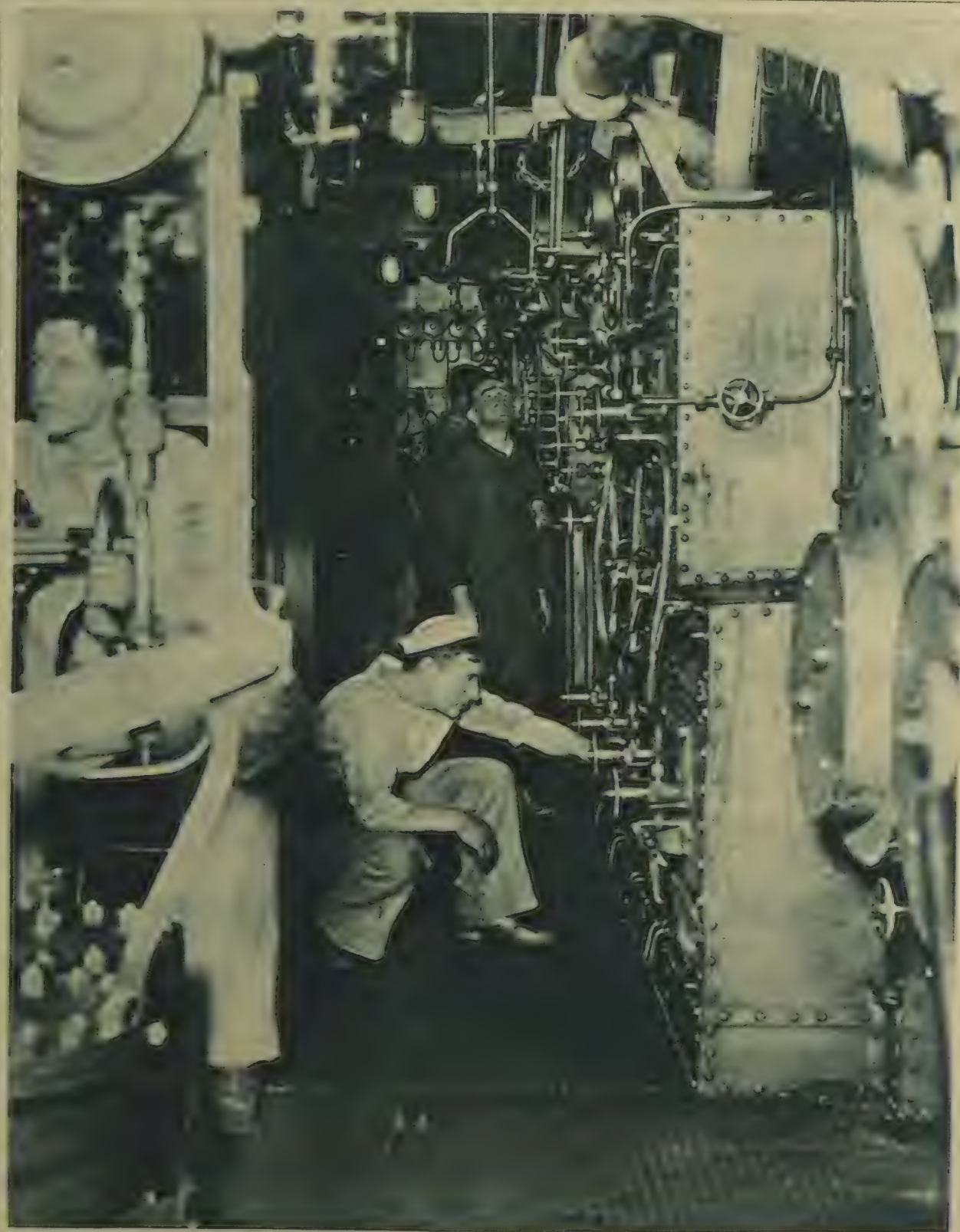
The diagonal, or echelon, formation in which the ships in the upper illustration are steaming is constantly employed in all navies in fleet exercises. It enables an order of battle to be quickly formed on almost any bearing that the Admiral in charge desires. In chasing an enemy, the end-on fire of several ships can open simultaneously.—The

second illustration shows the casing over the turbines in a modern battle-ship's engine-room. The contrast in roominess to the machinery-crammed engine-room of ships with former-day reciprocating engines is striking. An Engineer-Commander, as the stripes on his sleeve denote, is seen examining one of the dial indicators.



## WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE GREAT WAR: THE STEAM DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH



THE HEART OF A WAR-SHIP: IN A BOILER-ROOM.

The boilers of a war-ship are placed several feet below the lower edge of the vessel's external armour-belt in a battle-ship, just above the "inner skin," or upper plating, of the double-bottom. On the engineer department staff, who do duty there, fall duties as responsible as those of the men who fight the guns. At the same time, in cases of sudden disaster, the boiler-room staff, shut up far down below, have comparatively little chance of escape, as all recognise. Regardless of that, they do their duty; and innumerable

cases of their heroism are on record—cases in which, after shipwreck, boiler-room officers and men have remained at their posts to the last at the cost of their lives to shut off steam or open valves and prevent an explosion which would endanger others. The illustration gives a glimpse down one of the narrow gangways of the interior of a war-ship's boiler-room, confined on each side within walls of boilers amid a maze of tubes, stop-cocks, pressure-gauges, regulating-wheels, and manipulating gear.



## "DADDY LONG-LEGS" BEFORE THE BLIND: A CURIOUS PERFORMANCE.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



ACTORS IN THEIR EVERY-DAY CLOTHES; NO SCENERY; AND BUT TWO PROPERTIES, A BELL AND A CUP:  
THE DUKE OF YORK'S COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE AT ST. DUNSTAN'S, REGENT'S PARK.

The special performance of "Daddy Long-Legs" given by Miss Renée Kelly and her Duke of York's company the other day in the big hall at St. Dunstan's Hostel for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war was unprecedented. Every man in the audience, except a handful of orderlies and attendants, was blind, and, accordingly, the artists appeared in everyday dress; there was no scenery; and there were no properties, except a telephone-bell, which had to ring, and a cup, which had to be broken—details in regard to which

the fact that the audience could not see made no difference. That all followed and thoroughly enjoyed the performance was speedily evident to the players by the palpable readiness with which the humorous and pathetic lines alike were appreciated. The loud and continuous cheering that broke out after the curtain fell on the last of the four acts testified to the complete success of the entertainment and the genuine gratification of the audience.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



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## LITERATURE.

## Masters of Russian Music.

"Masters of Russian Music" is the title of a series of small, timely volumes issued by the house of Constable. Three of the books deal with Glinka (1804-1857), Moussorgsky (1840-1881), and Rimsky Korsakoff (1844-1908). Mr. M. Montagu Nathan, author of the studies, is a careful and well-equipped student of Russian music, and presents very readable views of the intentions as well as the accomplishment of each composer. All have been heard in London, and the success of Rimsky Korsakoff and Moussorgsky in the seasons of Russian opera and ballet that were the most notable feature of musical life in London during the seasons immediately preceding the war will not have been forgotten. In the years to come we shall doubtless have Russian music in plenty, and it is well to understand how the Russian composers broke away from the Italian and German conventions, and learned to express themselves in what has now become the accepted musical idiom of their native land. Glinka, of course, led the way with his opera, "A Life for the Tsar" (1836), and in a certain sense became the father of a numerous and gifted progeny. Yet, oddly enough, the influence of Italy is clearly felt in the work that gave the national bias to Russian operatic composers. Apparently it was the aim rather than the accomplishment that brought about the desired end. Of Moussorgsky Mr. Nathan writes with immense admiration, and makes us look forward to the time when we shall have a better knowledge of the dissolute man of genius who died in early middle-age after an attack of *delirium tremens*. Rimsky Korsakoff has come into his kingdom in England, and has developed to an extraordinary degree the Oriental side of Russian music. Mr. Montagu Nathan's method is to write an interesting introduction; to follow it with a section entitled "Career," little more than a rather unhappily written collection of facts, dry as the Sahara; and to close with a chapter or two of valuable and discriminating criticism, followed by a short list of the composer's best-known works. It must

be admitted that the biographical details are comparatively unimportant when they must be presented within strict limits of space, but the method of presentation could have been bettered. Glinka sought to remove music from the influences of South and Central Europe. Rimsky Korsakoff and those whom he has inspired have Orientalised it to an extent that suggests too great a bias in another direction. It may be that when we know Moussorgsky better we shall find that the real national achievement lies there. Who, remembering "Boris Godounov" and "Khovanshchina," will be surprised? The pity is that the composer

crimes, and occasionally we are given a chapter which holds the interest. Mr. Purcell held his reader by neither of these methods. Very probably he set out with the light intention of entertainment, but he achieved a far higher end by giving us a most informative volume on the evolution of justice—or, perhaps, to be more exact, the evolution of law. He shows that a most striking change has come about in the method of trying prisoners, and a yet more striking change is to be observed in their punishment. In the year 1877 a woman aged seventy-eight was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing a

leg of mutton. A youth of nineteen, convicted of petty larceny, was given seven years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision. At the Middlesex Sessions of 1877 the majority of the criminals received seven-year sentences. In 1912 the favourite figure was three. The old-time Judges were exceedingly harsh in the punishments they ordered, and we now have abundant evidence that, instead of preventing crime, these brutal sentences made habitual criminals. A child of ten might be sent to a convict prison, and *must be sent there* for not less than ten days if it was desired to send him to a reformatory! Nothing more favourable to the cultivation of a criminal class could be imagined. That the whole spirit of Criminal Law procedure has altered immensely for the better is well demonstrated by this book, and Mr. Purcell is a unique witness, since during his own professional career he had seen the great change come about. On the much-voiced question—Should an advocate secure the acquittal of

a guilty client?—Mr. Purcell has some ingenious arguments to offer. He took a sporting pleasure in having saved more than one disreputable fellow from jail. Some of his wins were, in his own words, "really scandals." Mr. Purcell's defence is that a Court of Law is a Court of Law, not of morals. But we are afraid that if he had been asked was it a Court of Justice, his pretty logic would have collapsed. However, he saved many an innocent man, and his book treats the whole subject with such humanity and kindness that it wins us over much as he won over juries.



ON THE OISE FRONT: FRENCH REGIMENTS, ONE ON THE WAY TO THE TRENCHES, THE OTHER ON THEIR RETURN, PASSING ONE ANOTHER.

French Official Photograph.

did not live to bring his extraordinary gifts to fuller fruition: his output was regrettably small.

"Forty Years at the Criminal Bar," "The Evolution of Justice" might be the secondary title of "Forty Years at the Criminal Bar," by Edmund D. Purcell, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law (T. Fisher Unwin). Barristerial recollections are usually notable for their "good stories," some of which are painfully bad when resurrected into cold print. Other books of this kind stir up the dead memories of forgotten



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## LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN MARY has never attended a public meeting prior to last Saturday, when her Majesty evinced her interest in women's war-work by being present in the Royal Box at the Albert Hall at the "Great War Meeting for Women Only." Mrs. Tennant and her staff of the new "Women's National Service Department" have been granted by Providence a great opportunity of not merely doing good service now, but rendering proof of the value of women's responsibility and initiative in conducting the nation's ordinary affairs in government. No doubt these clever ladies will rise to the occasion.

How strange is Fate! Suppose a prophet, nearly sixty years ago, had entered the nursery in Ireland where the present Lord French (the only boy of his family) and his little sisters were playing, and had said: "This child will be put in English prisons for leading a great political campaign (Mrs. Despard), and this one will be killed by a shell whilst on active service at the front in war (Mrs. Harley), while this one will be organising the Army in England for home defence"—would not the nurse have exclaimed: "Oh, no; you have made a mistake, Mr. Prophet! These two are only little girls!" There is, perhaps, one historical parallel. When the great General Condé was imprisoned by Mazarin, his wife (Richelieu's niece) raised an army for his liberation and fortified Bordeaux. A visitor found the famous warrior cultivating the flower border on the terrace of the castle where he was imprisoned. "Who would ever have thought," said Condé, "that I should be watering my pinks while *Madame ma femme* was winning battles?" Mrs. Harley's brave death at the front is, of course, only one of several analogous "last sacrifices" amongst women. As nurses, ambulance drivers, and in other capacities, many have given even their lives in this war; and the 20,000 women volunteers for service in France show how far larger is the number who could be found ready to undertake more or less risk if we were fully called upon for our utmost efforts. Yet it is no new thing for women to show their courage. Mrs. Hemans told simple truth when she wrote of "Woman's Courage"—

Her strength the patriot's arm has steeled,  
Her courage glowed on battle-field.  
No scene of danger or despair  
But she has won her triumph there.

Yet never let it be supposed that in any circumstances women will lose their love of dainty attire, or men their appreciation of grace and charm in women! Under present circumstances, simplicity and economy are the dress watchwords of all sensible and right-thinking and good-living women, and the most exclusive business houses are catering for us accordingly. Messrs. Liberty are offering a series of "Ready to Wear" dresses in which these qualities are pre-eminently kept in view. A "folder" circular can be had by customers unable to visit the

Regent Street house in person, showing six quite distinct designs, each made in any one of eight different colours, all with the Liberty *cachet* of supreme artistic charm, and priced at only 35s. each. The material is washing cotton crape, trimmed with Liberty hand-printed silk in



A "READY-TO-WEAR" FROCK OF WASHING CRAPE. Dresses like the above illustration are to be seen at Liberty's in several different colours. The washing crape is hand-made and extremely durable.

harmonising tones, and nothing more artistic, easy-fitting, and fashionable can be found. Our illustration shows one design, but it is hard to choose the most attractive of the batch. A very pleasing model amongst them has the arm-hole cut out nearly to the waist, with the fashionable full sleeve passing through the aperture, and a pleated corsage caught with one large button over a deep-shaped vest of hand-printed silk and net. Another easy and becoming style is gauged to the figure under a narrow ribbon belt, with the corsage in fichu-like folds edged with printed silk. A visit to Liberty's is always a pleasure; colour and form are alike beautiful in every department, and there is great variety too. Liberty silks and woollen fabrics are as varied and lovely as the cotton goods, and there are charming hats and scarves to harmonise with the materials of the frocks in colour and style.

Stockingette or jersey coats, cut very full in the basque, and usually finished simply with a sash of the same, quite loosely tied once and leaving pendent ends, are exceedingly popular, in the most vivid yet refined pastel and richer shades of colour. For those who do not wish for too much bright colour, there are both coats and whole dresses in dark shades of stockingette, relieved with revers, collars, pockets, and buttons, of a contrasting lighter shade, or the light colours are toned down by black trimmings. Many are made in the loose jumper style, cut well out in V-shape at the throat, so as to slip on without any trouble, and need no fastening. Others are fastened up on the shoulders by means of press clips, or have lacings through eyelet holes, pulling loose and drawing up again.

FILOMENA.

In "The Stage Year-Book" for 1917 (The Stage Offices), a very handy and attractive book of reference, Mr. E. A. Baughan discusses the relation of the theatre to the war, and answers those who complain that the former is too frivolous. "The dramatist," he says, "shrinks from an unnecessary touching of open wounds. Moreover, our theatres have been kept going mainly by soldiers. They do not want to be reminded of the war, and resent any talk of heroism. The war is a big and difficult job which has to be carried through; the theatre is a bright spot of amusement in the arduous accomplishment of that job." Effects of war on art are indicated in the new 1917 edition of that useful annual, "The Year's Art" (Hutchinson). "The reader will find many traces of enforced economies," writes Mr. A. C. R. Carter in his preface, "especially in the reports of the national art museums and galleries. Only in the auction room was there a display of undiminished activity. Owing to the American demand, and to the decorative longings of new collectors—made rich by the fortunes of war—values were generally increased. As many executors of art properties now invest the sums realised at auction in War Loans, the effect was of national service." Artists have not been backward in serving their country. "The Obituary," we read, "is unusually long, and contains the names of many transferred from the roll of art to that of honour."



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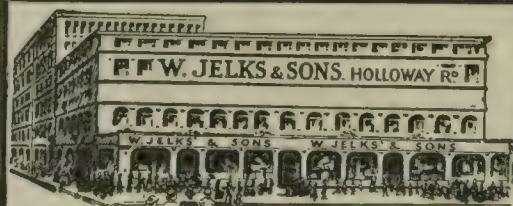
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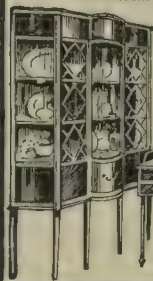
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"But surely," asked the officer, "all well-made boots are fairly waterproof, aren't they?"

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "GENERAL POST," AT THE HAYMARKET.

WITH the example before us of his bright little war-play, "General Post," it looks as if Mr. Harold Ferry walked better alone than in company, for it is certainly an improvement on "The Man Who Went

young daughter is almost pushed into his arms amid the rejoicings and congratulations of all her family. That he had once rejected her as too much above him, and she has rejected him in turn out of pique, only adds to the quaint topsy-turvydom of a play which has none the less actualities on its side. Mr. Terry has not attempted any subtlety with his theme, and it would be difficult to deny that the heroine's mother, with her horror of trade, is the "sweet" matron of convention, or that such an old weathercock as Sir Dennys, shamelessly advocating one year what he has denounced the last, is something of a figure of farce. Still, there is plenty of human nature in the piece, and the author has succeeded in working out his formula in a consistently entertaining way. He has had the advantage of excellent acting. Mr. George Tully's Smith is naturalness itself; Miss Madge Titheradge gives us the modern girl's frank fearlessness and pretty touches of emotion as well; motherhood in its most delightful aspects is suggested by Miss Lilian Braithwaite; while from Mr. Norman McKinnel, impersonator of so many stern tyrants, we get quite a surprising lightness of touch in his handling of the majestically inconsistent Sir Dennys. Rarely has there been so much laughter at any *première* as there was at that of "General Post"; and it could have no better recommendation than this.

## A QUADRUPLE BILL AT THE AMBASSADORS.

Mr. Cochran has a keen eye for what is good in drama of all sorts, and helps himself wherever he finds it. Two items on which his choice has fallen have already enjoyed the patronage of the Stage Society, but both Anatole France's delightful mediæval farce, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," and the exquisite Renaissance ballet, "La Pomme d'Or," have qualities in them which should appeal to mixed as well as special audiences. Miss Lillah McCarthy, as the wife whose cure from dumbness makes her so voluble that her husband prays to be made deaf, keeps, with Mr. Hallard's assistance, the fun constantly at high pressure. In the ballet, Mme. Rambert's graceful dancing and the meek singing children combine to provide a thing of perfect beauty. Next comes a trifle distinguished by wit in the shape of a comedy of the Terror, Mr. Vansittart's "Class," in which a shrewish grande dame, played cleverly by

Miss McCarthy, gets the better of an unhappy emissary of the Republic. Finally, we have Pierre Veber's "Gonzague," in which M. Morton is irresistibly ludicrous.

## "DAMAGED GOODS," AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

Since it is for noble purposes of propaganda that Brieux's dramatic tract or sermon, "Les Avariées" is being presented to adult playgoers at the St. Martin's, there is no need to subject it to severe æsthetic criticism. One of its faults, to be sure—its author's characteristic habit of exaggerating a case that does not need the support of special pleading—may somewhat prejudice its chances of influence; but its other main fault, that the last act resolves itself into a prolonged monologue of its doctor-protagonist, is hardly a fault from the sermon point of view, especially when we get, as at St. Martin's, declamation that is really impassioned and overpowering. One of the great needs of the time is that the lessons of such a play as this—its reminder that ignorance and selfishness are really accountable for the scourge which has ravaged so many homes—should be as widespread as possible, and Mr. Fisher White's splendid acting ought to have the effect of attracting people to the theatre and making them listen to the dramatist's warnings. A good cast, including Mr. Bach, Miss Nona Wynne, and Miss Mary Grey, supports the chief player's efforts, and the first night's results seem to warrant the society responsible for the production in counting on success.



ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY: LORD FRENCH HANDING TO AN OFFICER OF THE IRISH GUARDS A BUNCH OF THE SHAMROCK PRESENTED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.—[Photograph by C.N.]

Abroad," and has a better idea behind it than "The Man Who Stayed at Home." Mr. Terry has managed to get in first on the stage with the idea that the war is gradually breaking down caste distinctions and setting up new social values. So his country magnate as private in the National Guard is seen standing at attention—of course unnecessarily—in his own home before his tailor, a Colonel of Territorials who gains the Victoria Cross and ultimately becomes a Brigadier-General. There is no record so far in the war of a tailor achieving such distinctions as did Brigadier-General Smith, V.C., but there is nothing to prevent it, and Mr. Terry makes his hero, in whom George Meredith would have been interested, fully justify by manner and bearing his every stage of promotion. The rounding-off of Smith's career comes when the magnate's



ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY: MEN OF THE IRISH GUARDS PINNING THE PRESENTATION SHAMROCK IN THEIR CAPS.—[Photograph by Alferi.]

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Académie des Sciences  
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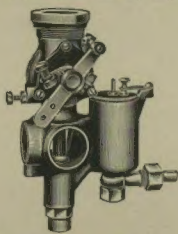
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Some drank our King & some our Land,  
Our glorious Land of freedom,  
Some, that our tars might never stand  
For heroes brave to lead 'em,  
That Beauty in distress might find  
Such friends as ne'er might fail her,"

But the standing toast  
that pleas'd me most,  
Was, "The wind that blows,  
the ship that goes,  
And the Lass that Loves a sailor."

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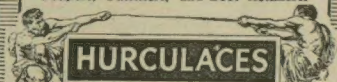
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## Street Lighting and Accidents.

The increase in the number of street accidents since the outbreak of war has been engaging the attention of Parliament recently, through the medium of questions addressed to the Home Secretary. Asked if, in view of the number of such accidents, owing to the insufficient lighting of London, he would consult the necessary authorities in order that street lighting might be increased, Sir George Cave dissented from the opinion that inadequate lighting was wholly or mainly the cause of the increase. The number of street accidents, he said, occurring in daylight had increased in almost exactly the same proportion as those happening at night. He further expressed the opinion that the increase was probably due to the number of comparatively inexperienced drivers now being employed, and to too rapid driving. The points he made are good ones, and if he is properly informed as to the proportion between day and night accidents, his contention seems at first sight unanswerable. It is, however, permissible to wonder whether he has been thus properly informed, and it would be as well if the question were raised again. It is an indisputable fact that the greater proportion of accidents do occur at night, and this, as a matter of fact, has always been the case. If, instead of talking of proportionate increases, the Home Office would take the exact figures relating to the numbers of accidents which occur (1) by day, and (2) by night, I think they would probably arrive at the conclusion that reduced lighting really has a lot to do with the increase. Suppose we imagine, for the sake of argument, that before the war we had, over a given period of time, 100 accidents by day, and 500 by night. Suppose, again, that, over a similar period, we now have 200 daylight accidents and 1000 at night, it would be perfectly correct to say that the proportion of increase was the same in both cases, and a most pressing case for

consideration would be disclosed. Of course, these figures are purely hypothetical, and do not at all represent the true numbers of London street accidents, but they serve very well to illustrate the point. While, as I say, it may be literally correct to take the "proportionate increase" line of argument, it is at the same time misleading; and, in spite of the official pronouncement, I continue to be of the opinion that the sparse illumination of the London streets is responsible for a lamentable toll of life. As to the other aspect, that darkness is a military necessity, we must leave ourselves in the hands of those who know more about it than we, with the hope that as soon as it is safe to give us more light, we shall get it. We may have seen the last

American cars during 1916 have just become available, and, ignoring altogether the grip the Americans have secured on the neutral markets, they show a very large increase in the numbers of cars imported by the British dependencies overseas. I do not intend to bore the reader by quoting the whole of the statistics of the year's exports, but in round figures they show an increase in value of nearly £15,000,000 over those of 1914, and of more than £1,000,000 over those of 1915. There is a drop of nearly £4,000,000 in the value of cars imported into Great Britain, compared with 1915, and, in the value of cars purchased by all the Allied nations, a falling-off of getting on for £2,000,000. That means that cars to a value of some £3,000,000 in excess

of the figures of 1915 went to neutral countries and the British colonies—a truly astonishing figure. There is, indeed, a great deal of leeway to be made up in the nebulous future of "after the war."

According to the Autocar, the Petrol Control Committee intends to make an allowance—on payment, of course—of ten gallons of petrol per month for each car in use by motor-training schools in London and the provinces, after the expiration of the present licences. A definite pronouncement by the Committee is expected shortly. It would have been almost disastrous if the many schools of motoring, which are most of them doing work of real national importance, had had to curtail their energies on account of a shortage of petrol. There is a great and growing demand for drivers of motor vehicles to replace those who have been called up for military service, or who, by reason of their being skilled mechanics, have gone to making of munitions. There is no other way than through the schools of getting substitutes for these men, and that very much abused body, the Petrol Control Committee, has pronounced a very wise decision in making known its intention to give these training centres enough spirit to enable them to carry on.

W. W.



THE PREMIER AND WELSH DAY: MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT 10, DOWNING STREET.

On Welsh Day, March 1, the Prime Minister inspected a bevy of little Welsh girls in the national costume, at the entrance to his official residence. Miss Olwen Lloyd George is seen at the side of the first car—one of two six-cylinder 30-35-h.p. Napier (Alpine model), which she used throughout the day. They were decorated with the Welsh national flower, the daffodil, and in one of them the Premier's daughter visited the principal centres in the City and the West End.

of Hun air-raids on London, but, on the other hand, perhaps we have not. That is a matter about which those who are charged with the defence of the Metropolis are more competent to judge than their critics.

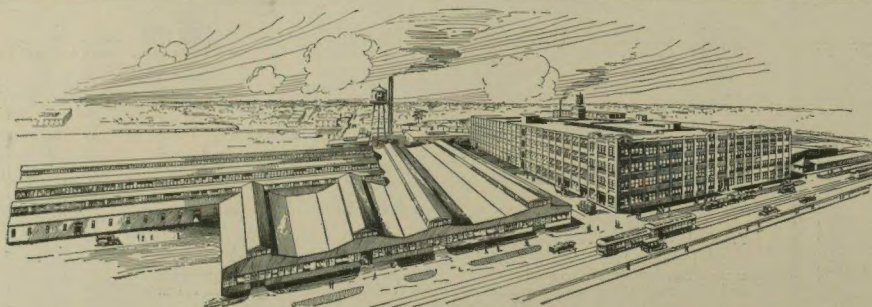
## American Cars In British Dependencies.

It becomes more and more evident that the British motor industry has a strenuous time before it when the war is over, if it is to make up lost ground in the Colonies. The figures relating to exports of

growing demand for drivers of motor vehicles to replace those who have been called up for military service, or who, by reason of their being skilled mechanics, have gone to making of munitions. There is no other way than through the schools of getting substitutes for these men, and that very much abused body, the Petrol Control Committee, has pronounced a very wise decision in making known its intention to give these training centres enough spirit to enable them to carry on.



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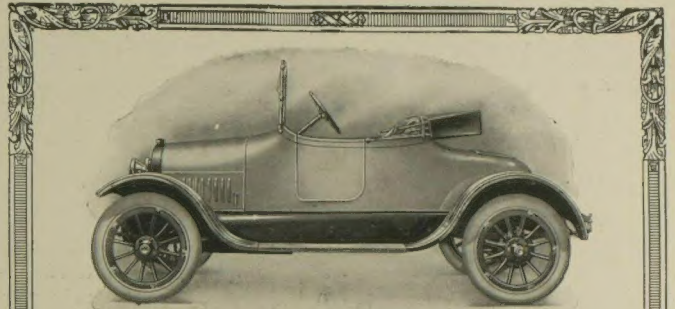
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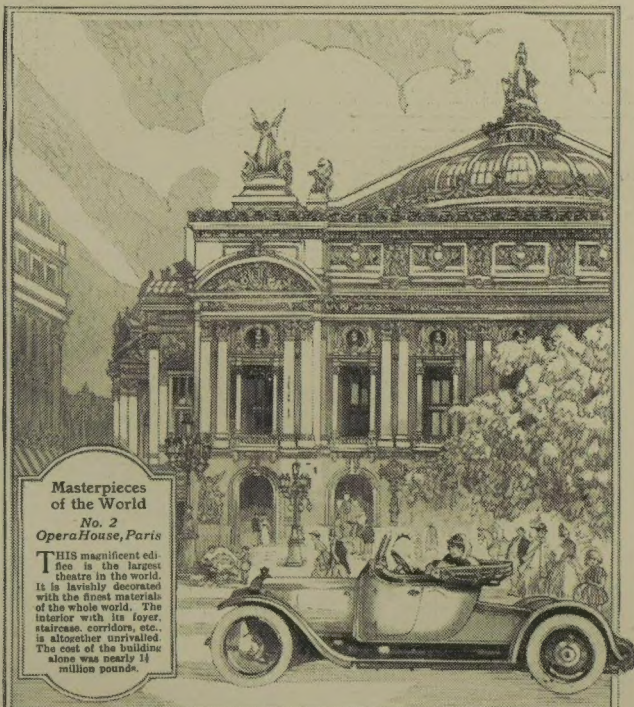
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## "OVER THE TOP."

TO understand what life at the front is like, and also death at the front, most civilians, apart from the privileged few who are enabled to make a personal visit, have to rely on the descriptions of others, verbal



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS WORKING ON THE LAND: PLOUGHING.

Under the direction of the Bedfordshire War Agricultural Committee, some 200 convalescent soldiers, most of them farmers' sons, are working on farms. Each man receives 28s. a week, with board, the regular rate of pay for agricultural labourers in the district.—[Photograph by C.N.]

or written. The latter may take the form of historical accounts, official despatches, articles by war correspondents, private letters from men serving, or, lastly, fiction. The private letter, when the writer has the gift of expression, is perhaps the most authentic and interesting form of war literature; but few letter-writers have that gift, and probably the best letters do not reach the reading public owing to the censorship or for some other reason. Next to letters, good fiction is far the best medium through which the reader may get an insight into the intimate thoughts and feelings of the men, and the women, who are fighting or living their daily lives amid the thunder of guns. Among the most vivid and dramatic short stories dealing with the war on the Western front are those of Mr. Douglas Newton, some of which have appeared in our pages and others in *The Sketch*. He has now collected ten of them in a little shilling volume called "Over the Top" (C. Arthur Pearson). We can heartily commend the book both for its literary power and as a vivid picture of life at and near the firing line. Mr. Newton points out in a short preface that, while dealing with what he considered a dramatic and, of course, fictional plot, he was yet careful to make each story a close study of actual conditions there obtaining—that is, the conditions obtaining in the great retreat, at the Aisne, the Marne, and in the war of trenches. "Although the stories," he says, "do not pretend to be anything else but fiction, many of them are founded on actual

facts and the personal experiences of men at the front." Each tale deals with some different phase of the war: one, for example, with an infantry assault, another with a transport disaster, and so on, while the activities of the enemy and their spies, combined in two cases with a tragic love interest, afford material for others. Always the situation is strong and arresting, and leads up to a dramatic dénouement.

By a regrettable slip of the pen, the aeroplane shown in the upper illustration on page 303 in the issue of March 17 was described as a German machine. It was obviously British, and the error was detected and corrected before more than a very limited number of early copies had been printed.



DECORATED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT: MR. ISIDORE HYAMS.

Mr. Isidore Hyams, who is attached as a petty officer to the British Armoured Cars, Russian Squadron, R.N.A.S., has been awarded the St. George's Medal by the Russian Government, for conspicuous gallantry in driving his car through the Turkish lines.

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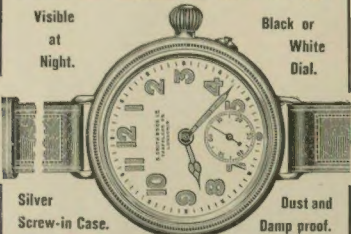
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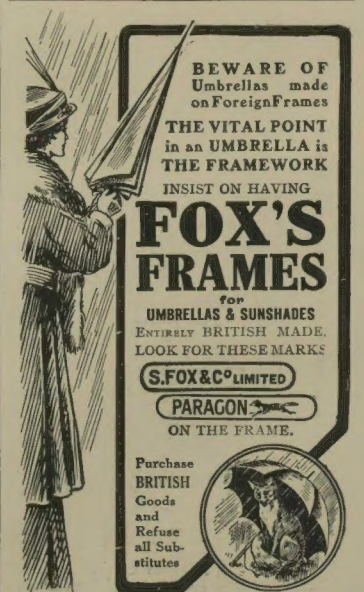
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## HOW HOSPITALS CURE SERIOUS LIVER, KIDNEY, & BLADDER DISORDERS.

Alice Landles, qualified nurse, says, Drink ordinary salinated water for permanent results.

This is the time hospitals experience a rush of dangerous functional disorder cases. During the cold winter months a heavy, heat-producing diet is the rule, and the system becomes loaded with accumulated carbonaceous waste and poisonous impurities, which clog the eliminative organs, so there is constant absorption of toxins into the blood. Then follow stomach, kidney, bladder, and skin troubles, rheumatism, neuralgic headache, backache, catarrh, influenza, biliousness, jaundiced liver, or even appendicitis, dropsy, and Bright's disease. Toxins and bacteria excite the heart, poison the nerves, deprive the body of disease-resisting vitality, and you have no energy to do anything, or say you are irritable, sleep badly, and have weak nerves from overwork, worry, etc. The real trouble is auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. Otherwise you could not have such symptoms. Try drinking occasionally a level teaspoonful of common refined *alkali salutaris* in a half-tumbler of water, and notice how quickly your mind clears, your eyes brighten, and your whole body becomes absolutely fit, as the system's great filters and blood refiners (the liver and kidneys) begin to work properly again. This pleasant-tasting and remarkably curative substance can be supplied at slight cost by any good chemist.—A. L.



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